FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU051513 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1331 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 5/8/1987 -- Addressing the session of the disarmament conference in Geneva the Romanian chief delegate outlined his country's stance on and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives for the resolution of the priority problem of the contemporary epoch: The cessation of the arms race, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the radical reduction of conventional weapons, the promotion of relations of equality and active collaboration among all world nations, the ensurance of a lasting peace on our planet.

The speaker enlarged upon the basic ideas contained in the declaration and call of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, which urges the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, and the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, to further intensify efforts so that a first accord might be reached on the elimination of all intermediate-range missiles, to pave the road to the conclusion of further agreements needed for the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament.

Romania, the speaker highlighted, consistently states for the implementation of a complex disarmament programme centered on the elimintion of nuclear forces to also include steps concerning cuts in conventional weapons, troops and military budgets. Along this line, Romania supports the application of urgent measures for a phased-out liquidation of all nuclear arms until the turn of the century, for the independent resolution of various questions and aspects related to nuclear and general disarmament.

The need was reiterated for a new approach to problems concerning peace, international security and disarmament, in light of the unacceptable character of a war waged with the help of nuclear weapons, of the necessity to remove wars from mankind's existence.

Romania's representative declared for and set forth proposals and palpable actions to enable the conference to work out, together with the delegations in the attendance, an overall disarmament programme, a document, which, according to the conference mandate, will be submitted for examination and approval to the third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, to be held in 1988.

CSCE ENVOY'S STATEMENT FOLLOWING VIENNA TALKS

AU061009 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Aug 87 p 6

[Text] PAP Vienna -- The third Vienna meeting of 35 CSCE states, which had been taking place for 9 months, ended in the Austrian capital on 31 July. The next session is scheduled for 22 September.

Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa, chairman of the Polish delegation at the talks, gave PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski a statement about the session that had just ended and about further prospects.

"The political-military, economic, and humanitarian proposals presented over the past few months were discussed at length," said S. Dabrowa. "There are about 150 of them in all. At last, the long-expected documents containing the NATO stance were presented.

This stance is essential in order to conduct businesslike negotiations and seek solutions that take into account the interests of all sides.

"The military aspects of security are at the focus of the Vienna talks' attention right now. Talks by the so-called group of 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO states have been running parallel to the Vienna talks for 6 months. Their purpose is to agree on a mandate of future talks on the subject of conventional arms reductions in Europe, which should be reflected in the final document of the Vienna talks.

"Poland attaches fundamental importance to political-military issues. It is the author of one of the two projects that form the basis of the talks. During the Vienna meeting and during the meeting of the 'Group of 23,' Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski presented the principles of the 'Jaruzelski Plan' to reduce arms and increase confidence in Europe.

"We attach great importance to humanitarian issues, which are often described as the 'human dimension of CSCE', as well as to the development of economic cooperation in Europe.

"We assume that the Vienna meeting will end in 1987. We expect that in 1988, talks on confidence-building measures and security will be renewed and that other talks on conventional arms reductions in Europe, within the framework of the CSCE process, will commence. This is a feasible assumption, provided that immediately after their return to Vienna in September the delegations proceed to discussing the final document.

"We believe that this document should be adopted by the foreign ministers of the 35 CSCE states and become a strong political stimulus in removing the dangers to confidence-building and to Europe's collective security."

FORUM ON WEAPONS-FREE ZONES SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER

AU301705 Sofia BTA in English 1559 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- A group of parliamentarians will meet in Sofia in September to discuss the setting up of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and elsewhere in Europe. The meeting will be organized by the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group.

Members of parliament from the countries that have signed the Helsinki Final Act have been invited to take part. MP's from Great Britain, Belgium, Greece, the GDR, Denmark, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Finland, the FRG, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Cyprus and Luxembourg have confirmed their participation.

The meeting is called in line with the resolution of the 6th Interparliamentarian Conference on European Security and Cooperation. For three days (September 14-16) the MP's will hold a free and broad discussion on nuclear-free zones. The parliaments play an important role in making the first steps forward toward a nuclear-free world. Europe must continue to seek ways to reduce the nuclear threat in view of the exceptionally high concentration of nuclear forces and armaments on this continent. The parliamentary meeting in Sofia is also in the spirit of Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy aimed at promoting peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation in the Balkans and world-wide.

HONECKER-HUSAK MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED CHAIRMAN

LD062016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Harare, 6 Aug (ADN) -- A joint message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and CSSR President Gustav Husak on the intitiative of the two states for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe was handed in Harare today to Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and prime minister of Zimbabwe. In it Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak also stress the important political statements of the eighth summit of the nonaligned states in Harare, the movement's growing initiatives for the safeguarding of world peace, and the great personal commitment of Robert Mugabe for this goal.

In a talk with Christian Kleinhempel and Ivan Zachar, the ambassadors of the GDR and the CSSR to Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe thanked them for the message. He strongly praised the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. The nonaligned states, he stressed, support all such steps for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace. The proposals by the GDR and the CSSR for regional nuclear disarmament accord fully with the goals of the Nonaligned Movement and also form a good basis for the peace dialogue of all democratic forces during the UN General Assembly session in the fall in New York.

FEC MEMBER ASSESSES UNCTAD CONFERENCE

AU061640 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Geneva, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Judging from the agreements reached at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference, which is just about to end its 3 weeks work in Geneva, one can talk about some positive results. Of course, in order to make an analysis and a fuller assessment, one needs more time, especially because the session scheduled to be held between 9 and 31 July extended its work for 2 more days, said Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic, chief of the Yugoslav delegation and member of the FEC.

He stressed that the conference was conducted for 3 weeks in an atmosphere characterized by discussions about a gap between the wealthy North and the poor South. Recently this gap has widened considerably. Some countries expressed different views regarding certain questions on growth and development at the plenary session as well as in direct negotiations held in commissions, committees, and groups during the last days of the conference.

The Group of 77, to which Yugoslavia belongs, displayed a unity of action in relation to important matters discussed at the conference. The most important questions were financial matters, including the debt problem, international trade, raw materials, and the problems of the 40 least developed countries.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation also pointed out that some developed countries could have displayed a greater degree of political will for the solution of the problems facing developing countries. In connection with this, Dr Tabakovic said that one must stress a very positive role played by some developed countries, which fully understood the problems of development.

These countries significantly contributed to the understanding of interdependence of development and trade in the world economy. In that context one should single out the support given by the Nordic countries, Norway in particular, and a number of other smaller industrially developed European states for lending their support to developing countries' demands for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The conference had some other positive elements such as the creation of conditions for the functioning of the common fund for commodities. During the conference an agreement on the common fund was signed or ratified by several countries, among which were the USSR, Peru, Ivory Coast, and Bulgaria.

This provided a significant contribution for the start of this fund, which will help stabilize the price of some commodities. Equally positive is Japan's initiative for recycling $30 billion of its balance of payments surplus for the development purposes of developing countries through international institutions and bilateral channels. Details about how this money will be used are yet to be worked out.

In essence, the head of the Yugoslav delegation at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference pointed out, the conference has made its contribution toward the consolidation of the UNCTAD as the central organ for questions concerning trade and development in the UN system.

OBITUARY OF VETERAN SAMI BAHOLLI REPORTED

AU031353 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Jul 87 p 4

[Obituary notice signed by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member; Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Nexhmije Hoxha, Shefqet Peci, Spiro Koleka, and Haxhi Lleshi, AWP Central Committee members; and Sihat Tozaj; Kadife Disha; Kadri Musai, and Jorgji Shuteriqi: "Death of Sami Hiqmet Baholli"]

[Text] The veteran Sami Hiqmet Baholli died on 27 July 1987 after a long illness.

Sami was born in the town of Elbasan in 1919. When still young, he became involved with progressive and anti-Zogist circles, and with comrades of communist groups. For his revolutionary activity in 1938 and 1941 he was arrested and interned as an anti-Zogist and antifascist. Upon the creation of the Albanian Communist Party he returned from abroad, where he had been studying, and went underground from 1942 onward.

Sami Baholli was one of those patriots who devoted everything he had in the service of the National Liberation War. He was a progressive, cultured person, and a passionate reader.

During the war his house became a base and a powerful center of the national liberation movement in the Elbasan region, offering shelter to various party leaders and members of the General Staff of the Antifascist National Liberation Council. It was there that the first national conference of the Albanian Communist Party was held in March 1943, as well as the Conference of Labinot in July of the same year. The party leadership entrusted Sami with the organization and running of these occasions, to which he made a particular contribution. As Comrade Enver described him, "Sami was always tireless." Thanks to his party training and level of culture, he also took care to preserve the conference documents.

He then went underground with the Cermenike band. Sami was first appointed a commissar in this band and then given duties in the General Staff.

For his work and his loyalty, Sami was accepted into the ranks of the Albanian Communist Party in April 1942, in which he fought as a faithful and unshakable member until the end of his life.

Sami Baholli was one of the first cadres of the people's power, which was born of the flames of the National Liberation War, and to which he made important contributions, for years in the highest organ of the state. He was a member of the Permet Antifascist Liberation Council and was elected secretary of the presidium of this council. After liberation, he was elected deputy to the Constitutional Assembly and secretary to the Presidium of the People's Assembly, where he worked for a long time. Later the party entrusted him with important duties in the jurisprudential organs and in diplomacy. In all the duties entrusted to him, Sami Baholli worked and struggled faithfully, with passion, correctness, exemplary wisdom, and commitment to apply, consistently and strictly, the line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which he loved so well. Sami always remained a pure character, a man of warm feelings, kindly, and respected by all who knew him. He lived and worked for the people and the party, for socialism, for Albania, and for the struggle against every enemy.

For his distinguished work during the war and after the liberation, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decorated Comrade Sami Baholli with various orders and medals.

With Sami's death the party has lost one of its loyal cadres and members, his family has lost the dearest one among them, and we have lost our tireless and respected comrade.

TIRANA DISTRICT REPORTS WHEAT HARVEST RESULTS

AU041204 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Jul 87 p 1

[ATA Report: "Tirana District Fulfills and Exceeds its Wheat Production and Delivery Plan"]

[Excerpt] The plenum of Tirana District Party Committee, in its letter sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, reports with delight that the working people in the district's agriculture, with the support of the mechanics of the tractor pool and the other working people of the capital, have successfully completed the harvesting, gathering, and delivery of this year's wheat, so far producing 8,000 quintals of wheat above the plan.

In the priority region with intensified agriculture, 45 quintals per hectare were obtained from 1400 hectares, compared with a planned yield of 37 quintals. Of 14 cooperatives in the hilly and lowland regions, 13 exceeded the wheat production and delivery plan. [passage omitted]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CPSU'S MEDVEDEV IN VARNA

AU061713 Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Varna, August 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Vadin Medvedev, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, who is on holiday here.

Mr Todor Zhivkov warmly thanked for the fraternal greetings from the Secretary General of the CC of the CPSU Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and sent his greetings and best wishes to the Soviet leader.

At the friendly talks he spoke of the activities of the BCP for a consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and of the tasks set by the July plenum of the CC of the BCP for achieving a qualitatively new development in all sphere of life. In the present stage of profound reconstruction we are fully united with the CPSU, he said.

Mr. Vadim Medvedev informed the Bulgarian party and state leader of the realization of the resolutions of the 27th congress of the CPSU and of the January and July plenums of the CC of the CPSU.

The two sides exchanged opinions of Bulgaro-Soviet relations, which are undergoing a dynamic upgrade development in the interest of the two fraternal peoples and of the socialist community as a whole, of peace and progress in the world.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere was also attended by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV VISITS USSR 3-5 AUGUST

AU061143 Sofia BTA in English 0731 6 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, August 6 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, paid a working visit to the Soviet Union between August 3 and 5 this year. He conferred with Mr Lev Voronin, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, with Mr Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade, and with Mr Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They discussed questions concerning reciprocal deliveries and the expansion of integration ties between the two countries.

FRG'S BANGEMANN ARRIVES IN VARNA ON VISIT

AU052000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Martin Bangemann, the FRG minister for economics, arrived this evening on a visit to Bulgaria. He was met at Varna Airport by Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and other officials, as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries, Georgi Evtimov and Karl Walter le Walter.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

AU051131 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 87 pp 1, 6

["Joint Bulgarian-Mozambican Communique" on the 30 July - 3 August official and friendly visit to Bulgaria of Joaquim Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, from 30 July to 3 August Joaquim Chissano, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The distinguished Mozambican guest laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, and paid respect to the coffin of the great son of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international workers' and communist movement.

Joaquim Chissano and the persons accompanying him reviewed historical and cultural sites, visited economic enterprises in Sofia and the country, and acquainted themselves with the Bulgarian people's successes in constructing the socialist society. Warm and cordial hospitality -- an expression of the traditionally friendly relations connecting the Bulgarian and Mozambican nations -- was rendered to the guests throughout the country.

Official talks took place between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Joaquim Chissano, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Joint Bulgarian-Mozambican Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Khristo Bonin, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the "Metallurgy and Mineral Raw Materials" Association; Andrey Bundzhulov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee; Georgi Borgov, Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique; and General Spas Stoimenov, head of the "International" Department of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The following persons took part on the talks on the Mozambican side:

Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Politburo of Frelimo Party Central Committee, secretary of the Frelimo Party Committee on Party Control, and minister of security; Pascoal Mocumbi, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in international issues and minister of foreign affairs; Augusto Macamo, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and general secretary of the Organization of Mozambique's Working People [OTM]. [paragraph continues]

Also participating in the talks were Amur Zacarias Kupella, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and general secretary of the Organization of Mozambican Youth, Lieutenant General Pedro Odallah, [spelling of name as published], member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, state secretary on defense, and head of "International Relations" Department of the Ministry of National Defense; Joao Kachamila, minister of mineral resources; Joao Beirao, deputy minister of education; Alexandre Zandamela [spelling of name as published], deputy minister of agriculture; Felizhberto Lukanga, [spelling of name as published], ambassador, director of the Socialist Countries Section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Edgar Ribeiro, national director on construction technology.

During their talks Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano briefed each other on the situation in their countries and the tasks they are solving at the present stage of their development. Bilateral relations were reviewed and the possibilities of their further expansion and development in various areas were discussed. Opinions were exchanged on topical international issues of mutual interest.

Joaquim Chissano highly evaluated the great successes of the Bulgarian people, achieved under the BCP's leadership in constructing the socialist society, implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, and putting into effect the strategic course to bring about an historic and crucial change in developing socialism and reaching a qualitatively new level of Bulgaria's social system. He highly evaluated the principled and peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at adopting real disarmament measures, turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and strengthening peace, security, and international cooperation in Europe and the world.

Todor Zhivkov highly evaluated the successes of the Mozambican people achieved under the leadership of the Frelimo Party in the struggle to implement the goals of the Mozambican revolution, construct the new society along the road toward socialism, and defend the homeland and national sovereignty against the aggressive actions of the apartheid regime conducted by armed bands or by its own troops, as well as the efforts to restore the country's economy according to the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party. He also highly evaluated the constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique, aimed toward strengthening the unity of the African countries, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and toward turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without nuclear weapons, and achieving peace, security, and cooperation in Africa and the world.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Frelimo Party, which is of decisive importance in the comprehensive development and strengthening of friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

They stressed the important role of relations and cooperation between their parliaments, governments, and public organizations in strengthening friendship between the two nations.

The two leaders positively evaluated economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique. They stressed the contribution of the Joint Commission in this respect, as well as the need for constant efforts on the part of the two countries' competent organizations to fulfill the contracted agreements and search for new forms of strengthening bilateral cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano expressed mutual willingness and readiness to further develop and strengthen bilateral relations in various areas on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, and in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP and Fourth Frelimo Congresses.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

1. Plan on Cooperation Between the BCP and the Frelimo Party.

2. Protocol on Cooperation Between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

3. Plan on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation Between the Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique during the Period 1987-89.

While discussing the basic issues of the international situation, Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano noted with satisfaction that their countries' positions on the matters discussed coincide or are similar.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over the continuing tension in international relations, a result of the policy of confrontation and the arms race conducted by aggressive, militarist circles. Both leaders stressed that the present international situation requires new political thinking, a new approach to world problems, and decisive steps aimed at decreasing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading in space, and creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano expressed the hope that progress will be reached in the disarmament talks. They highly evaluated the large-scale peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries, including the recent proposal to remove medium-range missiles from Asia, a shining example of consistency in the struggle for peace and equal security for all countries.

Expressing their concern over the deteriorating world economic situation and the disastrous state of the developing countries' economies, the two leaders stressed the correlation between disarmament and development, and pointed out the necessity of adopting active measures to establish a new international economic order, guarantee the economic security of all states, and justly solve the issue of foreign debts.

While discussing Africa's problems, Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano paid special attention to the dangerous hotbed of tension existing in southern Africa.

Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano decisively condemned the aggressive policy and activity of the RSA against the People's Republic of Mozambique and other Front Line States, and noted with deep concern that the apartheid regime's continuing, systematic actions to destabilize these states and violate their territorial integrity by supporting armed bandits and conducting overt aggression.

They pointed out that strengthening the unity of the front line countries against the attempts of Pretoria's racist regime is an important condition for defending their independence. [paragraph continues]

The two leaders stressed the great importance of the African countries' and the international community's active participation in the struggle to do away with apartheid. In this context, they stressed the role of the "African Fund."

The two sides categorically condemned the shameful system of apartheid and again confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of the African National Congress, for freedom, democracy, and social progress. They confirmed their support for continuing the international community's efforts to fully isolate the apartheid regime and stop the political, economic, and military assistance that some Western states continue to render to this regime.

The two sides condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the RSA, and demanded the comprehensive and precise implementation UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on granting complete independence to the Namibian people. They again confirmed their support for the Namibian people's just struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) -- their sole legal representative. They denounced the attempts to impose a neocolonial solution on the issue of Namibia's independence, and rejected attempts to connect this issue with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola.

Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano expressed their deep concern over the threat to world peace and security brought about by the existing hotbeds of tension. They supported a halt to the imperialist policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the solving of disputes between states by peaceful means in accordance with the universal principles incorporated in the UN Charter, by fully respecting the nations' right to determine their fate independently.

The two leaders stressed the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement throughout the world and its contribution to the struggle to prevent nuclear war, protect peace, and liberate nations from colonial and neocolonial dependence. They noted the importance of the decisions of the Eighth Conference of State and Government Leaders of the Nonaligned Countries' State and Government Leaders, which took place in Harare.

The two sides positively evaluated the OAU's efforts to strengthen the unity of the African countries in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, to solve economic problems, consolidate peace, stability, and cooperation in Africa, and not allow the presence of nuclear weapons on the continent.

Confirming Bulgaria and Mozambique's adherence to the UN Charter, the two leaders expressed support for increasing the UN's efficiency in solving the main contemporary international issues.

Todor Zhivkov and Joaquim Chissano expressed their satisfaction with the atmosphere of confidence, sincerity, and mutual understanding in which the talks took place, as well as their confidence that their talks will contribute to strengthening cooperation between the two parties, countries, and nations in all areas.

Joaquim Chissano, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, cordially thanked Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, for the warm and cordial hospitality rendered to him in Bulgaria, and invited him to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date will be set through diplomatic channels.

CC PLENUM DOCUMENT EXAMINES SOCIALISM'S DEVELOPMENT

AU281932 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 28 Jul 87

["Concept on the Further Development of Socialism in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- The plenum of the BCP CC, which started in Sofia today, is general principles of the concept on the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. [sentence as received] This document has been offered for discussion by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, after a long discussion in the party's Politburo.

"The issue is not merely to overcome the weaknesses and shortcomings which have arisen. The matter is much more complicated," the document reads. According to it, the current situation in the country and in the world requires a qualitatively new model for developing socialism which should correspond to the new realities. This should be a model related to socialism in Bulgaria, a model which reflects the concrete historical conditions and potential of the country.

"We attach great importance to the Soviet Union's experience in restructuring. The ideas developed by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the January and June plenums of the CPSU CC coincide with our strategic policy," reads the document.

The participants in the plenum emphasized on the fact that in this country the objective laws governing the development of society have formed new principles, modified and enriched other principles and have made some redundant. The following principles are now of especial importance: the principle of self-management, the complex principle of the building and functioning of the social structures in the base and superstructure; the principles stemming directly from the law of value and commodity-money relations.

The issue of self-management is determined as the most important problem of the theory and practice of advanced socialism in Bulgaria. "We are now putting the emphasis on self-management and regard it as a decisive factor for democratizing management and mobilizing the energy of millions of people in eliminating the deviations and deformations in society," said Mr Todor Zhivkov in his opening speech.

"Self-management does not run counter to democratic centralism. Quite the opposite, it creates better conditions for its consistent application and enriching," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The document notes that a new approach is necessary in the construction of the political system as many of the structures employed until now are incompatible with the current development of society. "Some of the branches of the current political system are a breeding ground for bureaucracy and social deformations," reads the document.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the most important problem of self-management in the economy is the increasing of the role of the producers and the creation of better conditions for the operation of the economic laws.

Property is being placed in the core of the new model of economic relations. The transference of the socialist property to the workers' teams for management, announced by a National Assembly declaration, is a radical change in the heart of the production relations which corresponds to the changes in society. The development of socialist self-management enriches the forms of socialist property. The new relations of property will lead to a new distribution of power in society, i.e., the political relations are changing in the direction of a new type of democracy. The document analyses in detail the need for a well-developed system of economic regulators. "The deep changes are directed at bringing about a more strict and consistent consideration of the interests of all strata of society," states the document.

It is necessary to gradually give the market a greater influence, to create a more realistic value for the national currency -- the leva -- against the other currencies, to democratize foreign trade in order to achieve an efficient participation of the Bulgarian producers in the international divison of labor.

The document notes that a change is necessary in the supreme bodies of power in the country. The National Assembly should be turned into a collective working body of self-management in the country. Two separate institutions -- the State Council and the Council of Ministers -- are not needed any more. A generally new institution is needed which should have executive and distributive functions in dealing with the most important problems in running the country. The economy now needs a national coordinating body -- a Bulgarian Association of Commodity Producers -- whose collective members would be the newly established associations and the independent economic corporations.

Under the new conditions planning will continue to be the main instrument through which the socialist state will manage the economy. A new approach however, will be used in realizing the basic proportions and indices set by the state plan in the plans of the self-managing organizations. This will be done through dialogue on all levels, a dialogue between partners of equal responsibilities and rights, and by taking into account both the interests of the state and those of the self-managing organizations.

A new headquarters of state power is now needed for developing the plans and controlling their fulfillment through economic methods and means.

The document notes that changes are necessary in the territorial division of the country. The currently existing counties have already exhausted their potential for development and are hampering the progress of people's self-management. The proposal is to form new and larger structural units -- regions -- which will be large territorial complexes that should create the conditions for a harmonious development of the production forces, the territorial infrastructure and the protection of the natural environment.

The population will take part in making the most important decisions through referenda.

The document states that the electoral system should be changed significantly at all levels. Each seat should be contested by two or more candidates.

It is emphasized in the document that the public organizations cannot retain their current form. Changes are now necessary in their status, structure and functions. This is so because the self-managing communities should become true managers of themselves wholly responsible for the state of affairs in their spheres. The public organizations should become an organic part of the system of self-management.

"It is necessary to make amendments in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria due to the turning of society into a self-managing one," reads the document.

It examines in detail the matter of social equality and social justice and points to the fact that no other type of social equality is possible at the current stage in the development of socialism other than the one based on the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor.

The document gives a detail argumentation to the need for a transition to a qualitatively new technological base of the Bulgarian society. "Our development so far, dominated by extensive factors brought to life by objective laws, has already exhausted its potential," said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "We now need a model directed at combining science with production, at building a qualitatively new technological base of the production forces, at creating a new proportion in the internal production structure."

The document and the introductory speech pay special attention to the leading role of the Bulgarian Communist Party under the new conditions. Mr Todor Zhivkov said that no changes can be made without restructuring the party. The freeing of the party of some of its extrinsic functions would further strengthen its leading role and will make it more active. "Under the conditions of self-management," Mr Zhivkov said, "we are faced with the task of improving the organizational, ideological and political level of the party, of strengthening its ties with the people and of increasing its influence over society in the creation of a new political and ideological climate. This means a strengthening of the political aspect of our work for promoting the principles of self-management," said Mr Zhivkov.

The secretary general of the BCP CC and president of the State Council, stated that the national goal should be the turning of Bulgaria into a highly developed and cultured socialist state. He said that the quality of life could not be improved without an improvement of culture, humanity and ethics. He called for the adoption of a class and critical approach. "Up to now," Mr Zhivkov said, "action in many cases followed ready-made models: everything said by the Central Committee or the secretary general was repeated word for word without any attempt at giving it a closer consideration and at applying it creatively into practice." "At the same time," went on Mr Zhivkov, "we should not go to the other extreme of pessimism by overestimating the negative phenomena and deforming the picture of our society. We also do not need a false idealization of things. We should simply stay true to the objective truth."

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the undertaking will be difficult and will take time to complete. "There will be difficulties," he said, "as we are making a historic turn."

The secretary general of the BCP CC and president of the State Council made a proposal on behalf of the Politburo of the BCP CC on the calling of a National Party Conference in the beginning of December 1987 to discuss the general principles of the concept on the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 30 JULY-6 AUGUST

AU071010 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 31 July through 6 August report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source specified in parentheses):

Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, conferred with representatives of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee and the Central Bohemian Regional National Committee in Prague on 3 August, and then departed in the company of Frantisek Hanus, leading secretary of the party's Central Bohemian Regional Committee, and Vaclav Pudil, chairman of the Central Bohemian Regional National Committee, to visit plants and facilities in Podebrady. (Bratislava PRAVDA 4 August 87, p 2)

Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak SR, arrived in Prievidza for a working visit to agricultural enterprises and settlements in the Prievidza District on 5 August. He was accompanied by Jaroslav Kansky, Slovak deputy premier, and Julius Varga, Slovak minister of agriculture and food. (Bratislava PRAVDA 6 August 87 p 1)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Prague (z) -- Miroslav Zajic, CPCZ Central Committee department head, returned on 30 July from the USSR where he was received by Viktor Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. They discussed certain specific actions undertaken by both countries in order to strengthen the integration processes in the fulfillment of joint scientific-technical target programs and plans of economic cooperation in agriculture, the processing industry, and the appropriate branches. They appraised the possibilities of further activating the development of direct relations, establishing joint enterprises and scientific working places, and enhancing the role of party committees in the solution of these problems. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

USSR EXPERTS LEAVE DUKOVANY -- Trebic (CTK) -- An aktiv meeting of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was held in Trebic on 30 July, in honor of the fourth and last 440-megawatt block of the Dukovany nuclear power plant being released for test operations. After the work for putting the block into operation is concluded, most Soviet experts are to return home. In Dukovany they utilized the experience acquired with VVER-440 blocks. The last blocks with the same output will be installed in Mochovce, but Temelin will already have 1,000-megawatt blocks. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

TRAINING OF FOREIGN NUCLEAR SPECIALISTS -- The training and schooling center of the Nuclear Power Plants' Research Institute in Trnava, which has a VVER 440 bloc simulator, has trained since 1985 some 1,100 specialists not only for the CSSR nuclear power plants in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, and Mochovce, but also for nuclear power plants in the GDR and in Hungary, "because the Trnava simulator has no equal in the CEMA countries." [Summary] [Prague PRACE supplement P 87 in Czech No 30 of 1 Aug 87 p 1 AU]

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED -- The staff of the Prague Armabeton and Moscow Soyuzgidrospetsstroy enterprises signed an agreement on direct scientific, technical, and production cooperation today in Prague. The agreement concerns cooling towers for 1000-megawatt blocks for nuclear power stations, and is one of the tasks of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Aug 87 LD]

HAGER HOLDS TALKS WITH CPSU'S YAKOVLEV

LD062022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 Aug (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Central Committee building today. During the talk which was held in a cordial atmosphere, there was a mutual exchange of information on current tasks in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Kurt Hager briefed the Soviet guest on the direction for ideological work indicated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the consultative meeting of first secretaries of the kreises [districts] and on results in the fields of education, science, and culture. He stressed that the struggle to safeguard peace, and the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, also requires a growing theoretical contribution from the social sciences and a constant exchange of opinions and experience between the SED and the CPSU.

Aleksandr Yakovlev spoke in detail about the economic, social, and intellectual-cultural problems of restructuring in the Soviet Union. He stressed that in the development of all material and intellectual powers of socialism in the world, each socialist country brings its own conditions, and the solutions resulting from them, to bear on the common cause.

The partners in the talk assessed the cooperation between the two parties in the various ideological areas. They noted the activities and meetings taking place on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution enrich the close friendship between our peoples. There was agreement on the purposeful continuation of cooperation.

Taking part in the talk were Professor Hannes Hoernig and Professor Otto Reinhold, members of the SED Central Committee, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

KRENZ MEETS WITH RCP'S COMAN IN BERLIN

AU061041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1015 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin, AGERPRES, 6/8/1987 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, was conveyed best comradely greetings.

Thanks were expressed and President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker.

The exchange of messages took place during the meeting and talks in Berlin between Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of SUPG, and Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who is paying a swap-of-experience visit to the GDR, at head of a party delegation, invited by the CC of the SUPG.

During the interview, mutual satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and close collaboration between the two parties and peoples, just as the firm resolve to further develop them on multiple planes, in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Romania's and GDR's wish was evinced to further work with the other socialist countries, with all democratic and progressive forces, for the establishment of a climate of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, received Ivan Yordenov and Ivan Vlaev, representatives of the Bulgarian Peasants' Party, in Berlin on 28 July. He briefed the visitors on the activities of party members and executive committees in implementing the resolutions of the 12th party congress and the 13th Peasants' Congress. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

FELFE VISITS LUESSOW, TUECHERN -- Politburo members Werner Felfe, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk [area] Executive, briefed themselves today on results and experiences in this year's grain harvest at the agricultural production cooperatives of Luessow and Teuchern, respectively. The Luessow farmers want to reach record results, with average yields of 60 decitonnes per hectare for the first time. A joint youth research collective from the cooperative and the crop cultivation institute is looking after the incorporation of scientific and technical progress. During a walk through the village, Werner Felfe convinced himself of the changes which have come about through close collaboration of all forces. A new rural bakery was opened in his presence. There are currently 26 family homes being built in the villages covered by the cooperative. The combine harvester collectives of the Teuchern LPC were today harvesting winter barley on 67 hectares. They are laying greater emphasis on speed, good quality, and lowest possible losses in threshing. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Jul 87 LD]

LEIPZIG FALL FAIR DATES -- The 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair will be held between 6 and 12 September 1987 under the traditional slogan "For Open Trade and Technical Progress Worldwide." About 6,000 exhibitors from all continents will take part; visitors from around 100 countries are expected. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 87 pp 1-2 AU]

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DEPUTY DIES -- Hans-Dietrich Moeller, deputy of the People's Chamber of the GDR and member of the National Democratic Party, died on 19 July. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 87 p 7 AU]

KESSLER PRESENTS SPORTS AWARDS -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Society for Sport and Technology, (GST), Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister, today presented awards to meritorious members. He thanked them for their outstanding contribution to the communist upbringing of the younger generation. The GST plays an important part in preparing young people for their peace service in the Armed Forces. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Aug 87 LD]

JOINT USSR ELECTRONICS COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD062123 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Correspondent Anna Berecz report]

[Text] Minister of Industry Laszle Kapolyi, and his guest, Vladislav Kolesnikov, Soviet minister of electronics industry, signed a protocol concluding the talks during which they reviewed the possibilities for the development of cooperation in the electronics industry between the two countries. Within this they deemed particularly important the activities of the joint enterprise recently formed between a Soviet development institute and a micro-electronics enterprise, and a telecommunications cooperative for the manufacture of electronic circuits destined for installations. Other participants in close cooperation could be Videoton, the Kontakta spare parts factory, and several research institutes that were visited by the Soviet electronics industry minister during his stay here.

FEC VICE PRESIDENT ZEMLJARIC MEETS MARJAI

WA061320 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] On 28-30 July, our country was visited by SFRY FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric, with whom Jozsef Marjai, the government's deputy president, held discussions. The Yugoslav politician was received by Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP deputy general secretary, and Karoly Grosz, president of the Council of Ministers. Yugoslavia's ambassador to Budapest, Milovan Zidar, was present at the talks, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. In addition to exchanging information on the situation and tasks of the two countries, the participants discussed current questions relating to the further development of cooperation between them.

FRG PROVINCIAL MINISTER PAYS 'UNOFFICIAL VISIT'

WA061325 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 Jul p 3

[Text] On Thursday [30 July] Karoly Grosz, president of the Council of Ministers, received Lothar Spaeth, minister of the province of Baden-Wuerttenberg, who is in Hungary on an unofficial visit. At the talks they surveyed several areas of Hungarian-FRG relations and also exchanged views on some international questions. Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, participated in the meeting. Horst Meincke, the temporary charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy in Budapest, was present. Jozsef Marjai also received the FRG politician in the course of the day.

GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNIONS APPROVE TAX REFORM BILL

LD061931 Budapest MTI in English 1544 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) -- On Thursday representatives of the Hungarian Government and the trade unions held talks in Budapest under the leadership of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), members of the HSWP Political Committee. The parties reviewed preparations for the tax reform and discussed the comments and proposals made by the unions. The leaders of SZOT and the government share the view that the tax reform bill is suitable for being submitted to the National Assembly.

The negotiating parties exchanged views on the main guidelines of the 1988 national economic plan, and agreed that its substantiation would greatly depend on economic performance in the second half of this year. The parties called upon the working collectives, socialist brigades, managers and trade union officials to do their utmost to fulfill this year's plan targets. The representatives of the government and the SZOT consider it necessary to take appropriate social-welfare measures in the framework of the 1988 plan. The related decisions will be put on the agenda of the next session between the governmental and SZOT leaders.

BORDER CROSSING STATISTICS INDICATE LARGE INCREASE

WA061345 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 July 87 p 3

["A Record in Sopron"]

[Text] (MTI) According to semi-annual indicators, in the first half of the year about 17.5 million people crossed the border into or out of Hungary. More than 5,400,000 vehicles passed through border crossing stations. Just in terms of people crossing the Austrian border, there was a 30 percent increase compared to the same period last year. As a result of development, modernization, and improved organization, passport processing and customs procedures have become faster and smoother. Even at the busiest border stations people coming in or going out of Hungary do not have to wait more than half an hour.

During the first half of the year, more than 6.5 million people crossed the Hungarian-Austrian and Hungarian-Czechoslovak borders by road, train, or boat at the Sopron, Hegyeshalom, Rajka, Vamosszabadi, Komarom and Esztergom border stations. Sopron played a bigger part this year than previously in handling this great volume of traffic. Compared to the same period last year, almost 3 million more people crossed there, an increase of 29 percent.

ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE VISITS PAPA AIR UNITS

WA061350 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 July 87 p 5

[Text] The defense committee of the National Assembly, led by the committee president, Laszlo Gyuricza, held a session Thursday [30 July] at the site of the Hungarian People's Army's air units at Papa and Szentkiralyszabadja. The representatives were briefed by Lieutenant General Janos Stock, flight and air defense commander of the Hungarian People's Army, as well as by leaders of some military service units, about the air defense of the country and questions related to battle readiness. The guests looked at technical and air exhibits, and visited the large traditional military troop museum of the Papa unit. Following this, they met and held discussions with one group of officers who had flown the fighter planes and helicopters in the air performance. The members of the defense committee publicly complimented the battle readiness of the units and the excellent state of the supplies provided to the services.

BRIEFS

ECE SECRETARY GENERAL DEPARTS -- Budapest, July 25 (MTI) -- On Saturday Gerald Hinteregger, secretary-general of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, left Hungary at the end of a visit from July 23 to 25 on the invitation of Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers. The secretary-general discussed the work of the ECE special committees and East-West relations with ministry officials. He met Deputy Prime Minister Jazsef Marjai and held talks with ministers Peter Varkonyi of Foreign Affairs and Laszlo Kapolyi of Industry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 25 JKul 87 LD]

'CONCERN' EXPRESSED OVER PERSHINGS IN FRG

LD062211 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 6 Aug 87

[By PAP commentator Andrzej Rayzacher -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 6: The Soviet foreign minister said in Geneva today: 72 U.S. nuclear warheads for the FRG Pershing 1-A missiles prevent us from signing agreement on the elimination of medium-range and battle-field nuclear missiles on the world scale.

Asked to whom actually these 72 warheads belonged, the U.S. delegate had to say only what Washington had been repeating for weeks: The U.S. will not negotiate on the armaments' systems of the "third state" and added that the FRG would determine the fate of the 72 Pershing 1-A missiles. At the same time the FRG delegate says that the FRG does not control nuclear warheads for the U.S. Pershing 1-A.

The forty delegations taking part in the session of the disarmament conference in Geneva witnessed a peculiar ping-pong consisting in devolving responsibility by Washington and Bonn representatives for the possible failure of historic and "almost already ready" (as Shevardnadze revealed) agreement on the basis of the famous "double zero option on the world scale." This is a spectacle that Poles cannot observe silently as it makes difference to them what the fate of these 72 warheads will be.

Targets lying in the area reaching almost as far as the Bug River are in the range of U.S. warheads installed on these missiles. When the FRG does not want to take off its finger from the "trigger button" of the weapon that can reduce Poland to ashes, this must arouse our concern.

The Soviet minister pointed out that if Bonn and Washington did not change their stand, Soviet allies could ask Moscow for deploying nuclear missiles, the equivalent of the Pershing 1-A missiles, on their territories and the USSR could comply with their request. Such a solution, forced by the FRG and U.S. stand, would mean that targets threatened by the Pershing 1-A's potential attack would still exist in Poland and that the number of targets in the FRG threatened by the attack of battle-field nuclear missiles would also amount to 72.

Thus, we faced a dramatic situation that will not be solved by shunning actually historic responsibility. Recently, the USSR has made many concessions striving to reach an agreement but these concessions have their limits marked by the interests of security of this power and its allies.

Shevardnadze voiced hope in Geneva that the FRG would not like to stand in the way of signing a historic agreement. What will the FRG do? Poland remembers well that it was just the FRG that prevented the implementation of the Rapacki and Gomulka plans. One of the FRG chancellors regretted this many years later during his visit here but it was already too late to realize these wasted opportunities.

SWEDISH EXPORT ACTION SEEN AS 'GROVELLING' TO U.S.

LD061846 Warsaw PAP in English 1755 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 6: The Scandinavian largest morning daily, DAGENS NYHETER of Stockholm, reported a few days ago an action taken by the Swedish customs authorities against the two Swedish enterprises exporting integrated circuits, micro-processors and other electronic components to Poland.

After conducting a search and impounding a number of financial documents, the customs authorities turned over thus gained data, contrary to Swedish law, to the U.S. Customs Service that used them to hit out at the interests of both firms in the U.S. In today's commentary, DAGENS NYHETER calls this procedure "grovelling to the U.S.".

The paper wrote that "in their everyday routine Swedish authorities started taking steps to observe U.S. embargo on the Eastern bloc. This is almost national humiliation if the Swedish authorities must meticulously observe U.S. export restrictions entirely contradicting Swedish consolidated traditions of foreign trade."

JARUZELSKI PAYS VISIT TO SOUTHEASTERN REGIONS

LD050914 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 4 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski toured today Rzeszow and Przemysl regions.

Jaruzelski accompanied by PUWP CC Political Bureau Alternate Member, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek got acquainted with farmers' work during harvest, with functioning of services and with working conditions of crews in food-processing industry.

The tour started with a visit to "Hortex", a fruit and vegetables processing plant in Lezajsk. Jaruzelski stopped in the nearby cooperative of farmers' circles to get acquainted with the course of harvest, state of harvesting machines and equipment, and the scope of assistance granted by the cooperative to individual farmers.

Elderly farmers, Kazimiera and Stanislaw Uziemko who were gathering barley mowed by a combine-harvester told Jaruzelski about their work on the farm. They run a 1.2 HA farm but it is Stanislaw Uziemko's work in the Lezajsk-based silicate plant which provides the main source of living. Their farm is made up of five plots and like in case of other farmers, the land under cultivation is split. Jaruzelski asked the farmers about work on integrating plots.

Jaruzelski urged Michalek to consider possibility to step up the work and apply immediate solutions to quickly end the procedure. While speaking of this year's harvest, farmers assessed them as worse than last year.

During another visit Jaruzelski toured the Monasterz farm near Sieniawa, which is a branch of the agri-industrial complex "Igloopol". The farm specializes mainly in pig breeding.

While touring Jaruslaw, Wojciech Jaruzelski stopped at the state grain processing plant. The PUWP CC first secretary was interested how long it took farmers to have their grain purchased. It usually takes several hours but last year it took as long as 12 hours, they said.

In the course of his tour Jaruzelski held a short talk with employees of the bakery at the local cooperative in Munino, and visited the commune authorities and People's Council at Radymno. There Wojciech Jaruzelskli had a longer talk with employees of the commune department for land management and surveying, and it focused chiefly on land integration.

Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed the work and prerogatives of the Radymno People's Council with the council's bureau head Jozef Kisielewicz.

On leaving the town and commune hall, the general by sheer chance happened to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Bulik, retired, who had been staying there on holiday. Lt. -Col. Bulik is an ex-serviceman of the very 2nd Infantry Division, in which Wojciech Jaruzelski started his military career. Passers-by listened to their friendly conversation and words of warm greetings could be heard from passing holiday-makers' coaches.

The motorcade moved on towards Przemysl and stopped by the fields of the Surochow Flori- and horticulture station incorporated into the agricultural plant at Sosnica. There, Wojciech Jaruzelski talked to the station's workers.

More On Visit

LD052252 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski today continued his visit to south-eastern Poland. He paid a visit to soldiers of the "Nadwislanskie" units submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs and brigades of the Frontier Guards working at the Home Ministry's farm. He also visited farms of the region and was hosted by young people spending their holidays in Bieszczady.

In Lomna, at the Home Ministry's military-run farm, Wojciech Jaruzelski was joined by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak. Present was also Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek who has been accompanying Jaruzelski since yesterday.

Jaruzelski was interested in the scope of reclamation works carried by the soldiers. A short visit at a farm in Trzciniec, belonging to the military agri-complex ended Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the Home Ministry's military units in Bieszczady.

The president of the Council of State was also hosted by Pathfinders, participants of summer camps. While expressing thanks for the nice and cordial reception, Wojciech Jaruzelski reminded the young men that 40 years ago, this territory resounded with deadly explosions and shooting. Not far from there, one of our national heroes General Karol Swierczewski had fallen. Now, after years, soldiers' sweat permeates the soil and one can hear the singing of youth.

At the foot of the monument commemorating General Karol Swierczewski's tragic death Wojciech Jaruzelski unexpectedly met a group of tourists who extended words of cordial greetings and expressed satisfaction over the meeting.

The general got out of a car near a monument at Bykowice Village, which commemorates the battle of Polish soldiers from the 6th Regiment of the Podhalanian Snipers of Sambor which they fought with Nazis on Sept 10, 1939. Wojciech Jaruzelski paid tribute to the heroic soldiers who fought for independence and the Polish character of this territory.

As there were country houses nearby, the PUWP CC first secretary took an advantage of the break in the journey to hold talks with farmers. The motorcade stopped at the "Karpacka" restaurant in Sanok. While waiting for their lunch, a group of Pathfinders from Gniezno told the general of their impressions from the Bieszczady tour.

To a total astonishment of the restaurant's personnel and guests, Wojciech Jaruzelski sat at the table and ordered lunch. He then signed in the motions and complaints book expressing his appreciation to the cooks and waitresses for a very tasty meal.

Also in Sanok, the general visited the "Merkury" department store. The PUWP CC first secretary started by making his way to one of the first floor stands, where bread and dairy products were sold. Both there and at another stand he inquired about food supplies.

The next leg of his today's tour of south-eastern Poland took Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to Brzozowo, near Sanok, where he toured the state-owned pedigree breeding farm.

On his way to Rzeszow Jaruzelski stopped at the village of Budziwoj marked by its prosperity and tidy-looking farm buildings and yards. He was invited by farmers to visit their houses and was moved by the hospitality of a Mrs Stanislawa Lodowski.

"If I only knew that Mr Jaruzelski himself's gonna visit our place, I'd have home-made sausages ready, or a proper torte cake," she said and treated her guests to a fruit drink of her own recipe. "And how 'bout a little tot of something stronger," Mrs Lodowski asked invitingly, "You know, from the bottom of our hearts." The general thanked her but declined, and asked to be shown around the farm. Everywhere he looked he saw nothing but cleanness and tidiness.

Later in the day, at Borek Stary General Jaruzelski again met with soldiers.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's stay in the Rzeszow Region ended with a meeting with PUWP Voivodship Committee Secretary Marian Skubisz and some top officials of the local party organization. The PUWP CC first secretary acquainted himself with the work and activities of the organization, and shared his observations and remarks after his two-day visit.

CHIEF CENSOR INTERVIEWED ON CENSORSHIP

AU061214 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Stanislaw Kosicki, chairman of the Main Office of Control Over the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances, by Krystuna Chrupkowa: "With Concern For Law and Order" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Chrupkowa] The press recently reported on the participation of members of the Main Office of Control Over the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances [GUKPIW] in a meeting of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Press Council.

[Kosicki] At the Press Council's request, our office presented this journalist's forum with a report on the implementation of the law on control over publications and public performances. The discussion was lively and penetrating, not without controversies and polemics. This is understandable in view of the fact that, by the very nature of their work, journalists have to be interested in issues whose significance exceeds the scope of what are really narrow professional milieus. The aforesaid Press Council meeting was one sign of the social control that exists over the work of bodies involved in controlling publications and public performances. As we know, our activity is a very delicate topic and at the same time an exceedingly important one. For it concerns the observance of the constitutional principle of freedom of speech and publication. That is why we agree to various forms of social control, which include various kinds of meetings with relevant milieus, joint discussions, and listening to remarks. Understandably, the press milieu is the most frequent partner in contacts like this.

[Chrupkowa] Journalists have always been inconvenient for someone. It is enough to consider Napoleon, who first of all said: "If I gave free reign to journalists, I would not last 3 months in power," and later closed down 60 newspapers in 1 year, assigning a separate censor to each remaining one. Or consider the period between the wars -- vice-like laws, the confiscation of periodicals, repressive censorship, and the uncensored words of Pilsudski addressed to the entire Polish press. Today it is difficult to imagine such circumstances, although there is still a frequent desire to tighten one's hold over some overconfident writers. It is enough to read some polemics and so-called explanations, in which journalists are accused of the most degrading intentions and endeavors. Fortunately, this is not a dangerous phenomenon because authorship's rights and the law on censorship protect every honestly-written text. Recently, however, it has been said that it is this latter legal instrument that is due to be amended, and in an undesirable direction, according to some well-informed sources.

[Kosicki] Only badly informed people are capable of thinking so. For I do not think anyone wants to spread disinformation deliberately. Neither the last two amendments (in 1983 and 1984) nor the proposed present amendment violate in any way the spirit of the general solutions adopted first of all as part of the August accords and later as part of the law on control over publications and public performances itself, adopted in July 1981. By the way, this law exceeds by far the framework adopted during the August accords. In fact, it has enriched this framework, thereby enriching our public lives.

Nevertheless, sometimes there are attempts to accuse the authorities of failing to implement or departing from established obligations or adopted rules. [paragraph continues]

Contrary to the facts, it is said that the changes are designed to restrict civic liberties, which certainly include freedom of speech and publication. And yet the changes that are currently being suggested are aimed at relaxing certain rigors. They are aimed at expanding the catalog of exemptions from censorship, for example computer programs intended for distribution. Another change is meant to permit our office to exclude more publications and public performances from preliminary control at the request of the persons involved. It is also intended to add to the law essential provisions concerning new mass information technologies such as cassettes, tapes, video disks, and computer programs. So the proposed changes are aimed at restricting censorship, in other words curbing restrictions on enjoying freedom of speech.

So no one is aiming to undermine the law's fundamental provisions, of which the most important says that freedom of speech and publication is controlled exclusively by the law. Neither does anyone wish to deprive the Supreme Administrative Court of the right to review our decisions or the right of legislators to amend our rules.

These principles, as well as many others too numerous to mention, were recognized 6 years ago as fundamental changes in the work of bodies of control over publications and public performances. More than that, they were generally recognized as one of the most important guarantees of the rule of law. No one wants to alter this state of affairs.

[Chrupkowa] It is a historical fact that censorship increases during periods of social, political, and economic conflicts. How do you view today's reality from this angle?

[Kosicki] The number of interventions by our office has been falling steadily since 1983, by 14 to 20 percent per year, despite the fact that we have been applying the same rules of conduct (as defined by the law) all the time, taking changing circumstances into account, of course. There is no need to explain to anyone that the conditions during martial law were completely different from what they are since it was lifted -- in other words, today. Since the rules of political life are changing, so too does the application of the law have to change, and we are doing nothing other than applying the law. This law (in Article 2) lists the bans applicable to everyone who takes advantage of freedom of speech. Therefore, it protects values such as the PPR's territorial integrity, independence, and security; its system, constitutional principles of foreign policy, and alliances; its peace policy; state secrets; ethnic, racial, and world-outlook tolerance; the legal order; and good habits. So it is our duty to interfere in any texts which undermine or violate any of these values.

It should be stressed that, apart from state interests, important social interests and personal values are also protected, for example, the question of good habits -- preventing the popularization of drug addiction, alcoholism, cruelty, and pornography. And although control bodies quite frequently oppose the distribution of material illustrating cruelty, pornography, or the consumption of alcohol, they still encounter accusations of being "too liberal." This shows that public opinion attaches great importance to these phenomena.

Another important social value is broadly-conceived tolerance. For example, the religious feelings of believers are protected (the work of control bodies in this regard applies in particular to Western-made films and some Polish literary works), and religious discrimination and insulting the feelings of believers are banned. [paragraph continues]

Finally, the honor and good name of everyone is protected against libel and slander.

Some 3,136 periodicals were in circulation in 1984, of which 254 were censored. That means that we determined that slightly over 2,900 periodicals had not violated Article 2. In 1986, there were 3,360 periodicals in circulation, of which 180 were censored, which means that the editors of some 3,200 titles saw to it that their periodicals adhered to the law.

The most frequent censorship involved 14-18 periodicals. In the remainder it was merely sporadic. In 1986, 18 titles required more than 10 interventions. Of these titles, 14 were church publications.

[Chrupkowa] At last the word has been uttered. It is no secret to anyone that the largest number of dots in between parentheses occurs in church publications (it is enough to look in any issue of TYCODNIK POWSZECHNY). Have they not heard of Article 2? Or are there too many different ways of interpreting it? Perhaps, to put it humorously, it is your way of exacting revenge for the existence of censorship in general, for after all, censorship was introduced by none other than Pope Sixtus IV in 1479, who imposed and carried out the death penalty for propagating uncensored texts.

[Kosicki] Seriously, the matter is as follows. Today 73 periodicals are published by the Catholic Church, and three publications which the church recognizes are being affiliated to it (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, WIEZ, and ZNAK). In 1981, 412 of these were untouched by the censor's hand, obviously because they had not violated Article 2. Hence the obvious conclusion that the remaining 28 were censored. The figures reveal nothing else.

[Chrupkowa] Is the censorship law the only thing that guides your activity?

[Kosicki] As far as a decision to ban propagation is concerned -- yes. These decisions are reached solely on the basis of Article 2. But the law does not take into account every question of procedure. Therefore, appropriate cases are also governed by the code of administrative conduct. This tends to be forgotten by some people who voice accusations of unlawful conduct when they observe activity called for in this code. They are wrong, of course.

[Chrupkowa] To be honest, I do not need censorship at all. I can censor myself better than anyone.

[Kosicki] Very good. For it is to journalists, publishers, writers, and creators in general that the entire law, especially Article 2, is addressed, specifying what kind of texts that harm social and state interests must not be propagated, while taking advantage of freedom of speech and publication. The firm majority of journalists understand this and behave according to the law. In the meantime, accusations of so-called self-censorship are once again appearing. People are even turning this into a political concept. Nothing could be more senseless. In every country and system there are certain limitations on freedom of speech, and not all of them are political, not even in Poland. Every responsible journalist adapts himself to them, except perhaps if he is devoid of basic moral principles. Can one give a journalist a negative assessment just because he is responsible and obeys the law?

[Chrupkowa] Nevertheless, such assessments are formulated.

[Kosicki] Yes, by people who support total abuse of freedom of speech. Our bodies are accused of taking into account circumstances such as the foreseeable social dangers to the legal order when making their decisions, dangers defined in Article 2. And yet even in criminal proceedings a judge declines to pass sentence in a criminal case if he believes that its social consequences are negligible.

A similar misunderstanding is involved in the accusation that censorship displays ambitions to edit or jointly edit periodicals. I will answer this with a question: Despite our intervention in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY or ZYCIE LITERACKIE, does anyone have any doubts as to the programmatic line of these weeklies? It is not by means of censorship that a profile of the press is formed.

In sum, we only intervene when there is obvious abuse of the freedom of speech and publication.

[Chrupkowa] Well, it is not always as clear-cut as that...

[Kosicki] I admit there may be differences in opinion. But legislation has foreseen a way out of such situations, and practice has confirmed them.

If an editor disagrees with the decision of a district office, he may appeal to GUKPIW. Ten percent of the decisions of district offices are appealed in this way. GUKPIW examines the case carefully, especially the editor's subjective and legal argumentation, and obviously reaches a decision in accordance with Article 2. In 1985 GUKPIW upheld in whole or in part 21 percent of such appeals from editors, and in 1986 it upheld 58 percent.

I believe this does not present such a bad picture of our self-control, our desire to act according to the law, and our openness to the views of editors.

As we know, one can also appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court against our decisions. This happened twice in 1985. The court overruled on both occasions. It also happened twice in 1986.

The first appeal concerned a ban on distribution. The court overruled GUKPIW's decision and ordered the case to be reexamined, stating that when banning the periodical in question we had failed to explain why it was not enough merely to ban certain parts of it. On reexamination, GUKPIW agreed with the court's ruling, and indeed banned only parts of the publication. The second appeal concerned a refusal to accept a publication for control because the editor had not complied with formalities. The Supreme Administrative Court rejected this appeal.

The small number of cases submitted to the Supreme Administrative Court, a court enjoying great social confidence, might show that the censors are applying the rules properly. We are quite simply trying to work properly, as state employees should.

[Chrupkowa] The value of these words is somewhat diminished by the fact that they have been uttered by the chairman of GUKPIW.

[Kosicki] The State Council, to which I am responsible and to which I present an annual report on our work, also says that we are performing our tasks properly. [paragraph continues]

This report is assessed by the first president of the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general, the president of the Supreme Administrative Court, and other bodies that are either specified in the law or to which the State Council turns on its own initiative. GUKPIW's work is also assessed by the GUKPIW Board (appointed by the State Council), which consists of representatives of political and social organizations and artists' unions (the Association of Journalists of the PPR, Polish Writers Union, and Polish Society of Book Publishers). Therefore, we remain under strict institutional and social control. And it is my opinion that the numerous contacts with journalists and other relevant milieus enable us to shape partnerlike relations with them, and that these contacts prove our joint concern for properly implementing freedom of speech and publication, for the benefit of society and the state. For society and the state should be served by both sides -- the controller and the controlled.

INTERVIEW ON SAFETY AT ZARNOWIEC NUCLEAR PLANT

AU061528 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Aug 87 p 6

[Interview with Dr Mieczyslaw Sowinski, president of the National Atomic Energy Agency, by Bozena Kastory: "The Supervision of Nuclear Safety" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kastory] Following a visit to Zarnowiec, IAEA representative Dr Morris Rosen, director of the agency's nuclear safety department, said that he thought the construction of the plant was proceeding satisfactorily. Do you share his view?

[Sowinski] Dr Rosen was at the construction site for a short time, I am there more often and for much longer periods of time, but I must say that I agree with him. The situation at the site can be described as exemplary. A view similar to that of Dr Rosen was earlier expressed by Prof Konstantinov, the agency's deputy director, who visited Zarnowiec for the opening of a course for nuclear energy specialists organized by the IAEA. He said: "Perhaps it is not the same as at construction sites for nuclear power stations in Japan, where workers wear white overalls, but the situation at the Zarnowiec site is in no way inferior to that at other nuclear investment projects in Europe." I also note that definite progress is being made in the attitude that the investor displays toward our requirements. For example, a few years ago doubts were expressed about whether there was any need at all for drawing up a program to ensure standards of quality. What has happened since then is that a program for ensuring standards of quality has become an obligatory document for the construction of every nuclear facility.

[Kastory] The government commission report that was issued in September last year contains the following statement: "On the basis of the construction of the nuclear power station at Zarnowiec it has to be stated that not all the requirements concerning quality controls are being observed." Has this changed? And what was lacking before to such an extent that the government report drew attention to these shortcomings?

[Sowinski] Not all those who were involved in the investment process were of the opinion that a program of this kind was necessary. This is because the whole system is quite complicated. What is needed is a general, comprehensive program for ensuring standards of quality and in addition to this every subcontractor must also have his own program. The entire power station is divided into classes according to quality and this determines what is required of materials and equipment in terms of quality. [paragraph continues]

The reactor itself, the first cooling system and various other systems have to meet the highest international standards of quality. But some people have put forward the view that a simplified quality program would suffice.

[Kastory] What can be simplified? What short cuts can there be in constructing a reactor?

[Sowinski] A way can always be found to show that something that we do not have can be replaced with something else. We did not agree with this. We were categorically opposed to anything of this kind. And this year when we wrote a report on nuclear safety and protection from radiation for the Sejm we were already able to say that one can note greater understanding on the part of the construction site management and investors concerning the need to observe the provisions of the program for ensuring standards of quality in a comprehensive and not a simplified way.

[Kastory] So, you act as a nuclear police force?

[Sowinski] In accordance with the nuclear energy law, we are charged with exercising supervision over nuclear safety and measures to provide protection from radiation; this is performed independently of any investor and the views expressed are not subject to anyone's approval. The nuclear inspection model that we would like to create in Poland should also be based on technical dialogue and not just on punishments and fines. For this to exist there must be a climate of mutual trust, which does not, for example, have to exist between a policeman and a driver who is not observing traffic regulations. [passage omitted]

[Kastory] Could you cite any instances in which inspections revealed something wrong in the construction of the power station and this was then rectified?

[Sowinski] Yes, last year, for example, there were some oversights that resulted from an interruption in the supply of appropriate quality cement. There was a likelihood of corrosion occurring in exposed metal structures. Following the inspectorate's intervention, appropriate precautions were taken and now there are no such dangers. A firm was found that removed the rust that had appeared and once the metal structures had been cleaned appropriate preventive measures were taken.

The construction of channels for radioactive effluent was also systematically checked. I can let you see documents that show that there were many such interventions and that the Zarnowiec management always treated our observations in a very responsible manner. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

POISONINGS FROM MILK -- Bialystok doctors believe that already more than 600 people have poisoned themselves with homogenized cheese produced in the milk plant in Bialystok. Despite the fact that production of all products except milk has been suspended there, yesterday afternoon one could still buy cheeses produced in Bialystok shops. An inspection is being conducted at the milk plant by the sanitary inspector. Forty-five examples of sanitary neglect of various types and facts testifying to lack of adherence to technological systems have been uncovered. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 87 LD]

CONCERN FOR 'MOUNTING TENSION IN GULF' EXPRESSED

AU061152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 6 Aug 87

["Persistence of Tension in the Gulf Area -- a Serious Threat to Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/8/1987 -- In a commentary under the above title, published on August 6, SCIENTEIA points out that the peoples' common interests require that everything be done for the triumph of reason, of the spirit of understanding and good neighbourhood.

Deep concern is shown over the continuation of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq the mounting tension in the Gulf area -- the paper writes -- which create a most dangerous situation in that region, with most serious implications and risks for world peace. This concern is most legitimate as the adoption of the recent resolution of the UN Security Council has raised hopes that the bloodshed would be over and negotiations would start to solve the conflict, to reestablish peace and quiet.

The paper goes on to show that in the spirit of its principled, consistent policy, Romania welcomed with satisfaction and approved, together with other countries, the United Nations' resolution, expressing the belief that constructive action would be taken to end once and for all the armed operations and the tension in that area, to start negotiations to reinstate peace and set relations of good neighbourhood between the involved states.

Unfortunately, latest developments run counter to the provisions of the resolution and to the interests of peace in that region and the world over. Far from stopping, fighting between Iran and Iraq goes on fiercely, by land, water and air, causing heavy losses and big damage to both sides. Thus, after six years of incessant hostilities, that claimed thousands and thousands of victims, the conflict took the proportions of one of the bloodiest postbellum wars, turning into a source of ominous tension for the world political climate as a whole.

In parallel with the escalation of military actions, the danger has mounted with the arrival of other states' navies, even from distant geographic areas. Lately, contrary to the Security Council Resolution -- which request the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Iranian and Iraqi military forces within the internationally recognized borders and provides for a negotiated settlement of the conflict -- no day has passed without news about other naval squadrons heading for the Gulf waters, where the highest concentration of warships of all types is recorded. In this part of the world where armed hostilities have gained momentum, tension is mounting and the risk of imprevisible events grows.

This evolution evinces anew the importance of stepping up efforts, of doing everything possible for the application of the provisions of the Security Council Resolution, of giving up military confrontation for negotiations, for politically solving the outstanding problems. As Romania has shown time and again, no matter how difficult and tedious, negotiations are always by far preferable to war, to the destruction and suffering it causes to people.

When the path of negotiations, of direct contacts in equality and understanding is chosen, mutually satisfying solutions may be found to the most complex issues.

The application of the Security Council resolution also requires that other states should refrain from any measure or action conducive to sharpening the conflict and increasing the risk for its extension. In the light of such a major demand, action should be taken to prevent any form of armed intervention and recourse to the policy of force, including the withdrawal of the foreign fleets from the gulf waters. Facts, experience show that, far from imparting stability and security the presence of those fleets is a factor of risk and of growing general insecurity.

The lessening of tension and the diminution of confrontation, the creation of conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict in accordance with the foremost interests of the two peoples, of general peace and security are in as a great a demand as facts show that the procrastination of that armed conflict brings about further complications and the risk that new states may be involved and violence be extended.

The Romanian people has learned with deep concern about the serious incidents at Mecca which ended in hundreds upon hundreds of dead and wounded. There is a risk for the extension of the conflict, for further mounting tension and growing actions of force apt to go beyond the area covering the Iran-Iraq confrontation. Such annoying and regrettable facts and evolutions show what consequences they incur when adversity and fierceness occur to the detriment of understanding and good neighbourliness. That is why it is all the more necessary that violence be prevented from growing and the Mecca events be no longer followed by other tragical ones.

As a sincere friend of the peoples in the area, of all the Arab peoples, the Romanian people expresses its hope that moderation and restraint will be shown, that reason, calm and political wisdom will assert themselves. Certainly, what links the peoples in that part of the world is stronger than what separates them -- above all, their common interests in peace, free development and progress, their aspiration after the nation's advance.

Like events call still more powerfully for responsible action and efforts to reestablish and consolidate peace and quiet in the region, especially through the application of the Security Council resolution. This is the only way which complies with the lofty aspirations of the peoples in the gulf, of all peoples, with the cause of international understanding and collaboration, with the major demand of safeguarding and consolidating peace.

NAVY SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON NAVY DAY

AU061022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 87 p 3

["Cable Sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Navy Day of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces: On the Navy Day of the SR of Romania, our homeland's Navy turns its thoughts and feelings of great love and appreciation to our glorious and heroic Communist Party and to you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of the nation, the fervently struggling revolutionary and patriot, eminent strategist and founder of socialist Romania, and outstanding figure of the present-day world whose supreme goal of an exemplary life and revolutionary activity is serving the Romanian nation's interests and the cause of socialism and communism with boundless devotion. [paragraph continues]

In an atmosphere of great patriotic pride and vigorous and fervent creativity stemming from the particular results achieved in all areas in honor of the party National Conference, the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, the Navy wants to express its gratitude for the great achievements attained during the most fruitful era of our homeland's multimillenial existence -- the Nicolae Ceausescu Era" -- and for everything you have done and are doing for the glory of our people and for Socialist Romania's greatness.

In retrospect, these years of unequalled achievements excellently confirm the fact that all great and renewing changes that have taken place in the structure of Romanian society bear the stamp of your profoundly scientific thinking and revolutionary activity devoted to the homeland's prosperity and to constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

On the traditional holiday of the Romanian Navy, we also want to express all our gratitude to Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, an eminent politician and scientist of wide international recognition, for her noteworthy contribution to implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy, to fulfilling our homeland's socioeconomic development programs, to the flourishing of science, education, and culture, and to enhancing Socialist Romania's prestige in the world.

We vividly recall the elevating moments of the working visits paid by you, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to naval construction sites and enterprises and to units of our Navy. We report that we are firmly involved in unflinchingly fulfilling the tasks and applying the guidelines and recommendations made by you to perfect the technical equipment of battleships and to constantly improve the combat capability of naval detachments and large units.

Honoring our people's glorious traditions of struggle and those of the Romanian Navy, we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all our country's sons serving under the Romanian tricolor flag hoisted on the mast will resolutely work to optimally implement the targets established by the 13th RCP Congress, the tasks emerging from the extensive speech you made at the accountability meeting with the basic command and party aktiv of the Army, and the tasks resulting from the directives regarding the military and political training of the Army in the 1986-90 period in order to fulfill all missions with communist responsibility.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES INCREASE IN GASOLINE PRICES

LD070833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2325 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, August 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government decided to raise the prices of oil derivatives at its session today.

One liter of 98 octane gasoline will cost 460 dinars -- 420 dinars previously -- and one liter of 86 octane gasoline will cost 430 dinars -- previously 390. (one dollar - around 752 dinars, one dm -- around 401 dinars)

The price of oil products was previously raised on May 20. The average price of imported crude oil at the time was 139.93 dollars and the exchange rate was 613.95 dinars to the dollar. The exchange rate on August 3 was 739.69 dinars to the dollar.

For these reasons the Yugoslav Government has decided to approve the rise in price proposed by the refineries.

The Yugoslav Government also decided to intervene on the market in order to protect citizens' living standard. Under this decision the retail price of a kilogram of bread made from type 500 flour will be 500 dinars.

The government made the decision because it assessed that the established prices on the flour and bread market had not been respected. The government noted that bakery firms were misusing their positions.

TANJUG REPORTS FEC DECISIONS ON PRICE INCREASES

LD062127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- The most expensive bread made from flour type 500 costs 500 dinars; the price of flour type 850 is 190 dinars. A total of 260,000 tonnes of wheat will be sold at prices lower than those formed on the market. Intervention from the reserves also includes 16,000 tonnes of flour of type 500, and 600 tonnes of flour type 850. Direct control of the prices of poultry meat is being abolished and the value of the amount of goods citizens are allowed to import is being reduced by 40 percent. These and other decisions were adopted today by the FEC. In a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information on this session it is said:

Starting from the assessment that disruptions of the market for flour and bread have been brought about because of departures from the jointly established policy of prices and because of using a monopoly position by individual milling and bakery organizations, at a session of the FEC held today and presided over by Milos Milosavljevic, the FEC adopted several measures on matters within its competence.

The decision was adopted that the highest selling price of wheat flour of type 500 should be 460 dinars a kilogram, while the basic type of wheat bread made from this type of flour should be made only in such a way so that the highest retail price is 500 dinars a kilogram. The retail price of this bread sold in loaves smaller or bigger than a kilogram will be formed on the basis of costs, other materials used, and other expenses incurred in the making of bread.

Taking into account that the prices of wheat are also considerably higher than the protected prices, the FEC adopted a decision that interventions will be carried out on the market by bringing in further quantities of wheat from federal reserves. Apart from the 200,000 tonnes of wheat designated earlier, the council adopted a decision that the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves should carry out an additional sale of 60,000 tonnes of wheat which will be marketed in the SR of Croatia and the SAP of Vojvodina, and at the prices lower than those formed on the market.

A supplement to cover costs can be added to the established price of flour in wholesale trade of up to 3.5 percent, or 11 percent in retail trade.

Apart from this, the FEC adopted a special decision that authorizes the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves to send to the market around 16,000 tonnes of wheat flour type 500 and around 6,000 tonnes of wheat flour type 850 from federal goods reserves, and at prices lower than those recently formed on the market, in order to prevent disturbances on the market.

The FEC endorsed the proposals of appropriate republican and provincial organs to increase the prices of wheat flour type 850 and basic types of bread made from this flour before 15 August.

The proposals were explained by the fact that milling and baking organizations, because of exceptionally low prices of this type of flour and bread, have incurred high losses, and partly because of this they exercise pressure on the prices of flour and bread type 500 and therefore it would have been appropriate to have increased prices earlier. The FEC adopted the decision that the highest selling prices of flour type 850 should be 194.09 dinars a kilogram, while the price of a kilogram of bread baked from this type of flour can at the most be up to 190 dinars, on the understanding that the council expects the appropriate organs in individual areas to take steps to establish these prices at a lower level, starting from the real costs which are not identical for all the parts of the country.

At the same time the FEC, with the agreement of the executive councils of the republics and socialist autonomous provinces, adopted a regulation which establishes that out of a total daily production of wheat flour, producers must put on sale at least 30 percent of flour type 850.

The FEC changed a decision about the manner of setting the prices of fresh meat. Since the production of poultry meat fully satisfies the needs of the domestic market, the retail prices of poultry meat are considerably lower in relation to prices of other types of meat, and since in the meantime production costs have considerably increased, although no considerable price increase can be expected, the changed decision abolishes direct control of these prices and they will be set according to market conditions.

The FEC has also changed the decision on the type and quantity, or rather value, of items that individuals may import and export. The change reduces the total amount of goods that may be imported by citizens travelling abroad, Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad who come to visit the country, and the value of parcels citizens of Yugoslavia may receive by mail from abroad, by about 40 percent.

The FEC has adopted these changes in the decision as a temporary measure and has called on the federal organs to draw up proposals which will regulate this matter on a more permanent basis. The right to import for the requirements of small businesses, and the rights of persons temporarily employed abroad who are returning permanently to this country remain unchanged.

Information was also examined on the trend in employment. The FEC ascertained that the growth in the number of employed was higher than envisaged for 1986 and 1987. Last year instead of 2.5 percent, employment increased by 2.9 percent, and at the beginning of this year instead of 2 percent it was up by 2.5 percent. In this way, after a lengthy period, this year has seen a decrease in the number of persons seeking employment. [passage omitted]

To facilitate the gathering, processing, and availability of data and information in the social information system, the FEC approved a proposal for changing the law on the bases of the social system of the information service on the federation's information system. The changes regulate more precisely the development program of these systems, the protection of data and information, the method of carrying out joint tasks of interest to the whole country, and so on.

The council adopted a decision on establishing customs zones in Ljubljana, Zagreb, Zadar, Maribor, and Subotica.

'Marked Discontent' Reported

AU061402 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 6 (AFP) -- The Yugoslav Government has been facing marked discontent for several days over a substantial rise in bread prices, a major item in most diets, and plans to subject the prices to administrative control to tone down protests, reliable sources said here on Thursday.

The bread problem adds to a general economic situation that is considered sufficiently serious for the cabinet to give up its annual August vacation and to continue to meet on Thursdays, or more often if required.

The Thursday agenda was changed to include the bread and flour problem. A government spokesman quoted by the TANJUG news agency said that while administrative measures could not offer "a lasting solution", but were necessary all the same, as flour mills and bakeries had "violated" price agreements.

Despite recommendations to limit increases to 50 percent, producers have almost doubled the prices of certain types of bread, with resulting consumer discontent.

The government decided at the start of the week to market 22,000 tons of flour from federal reserves at more favorable prices, and threatens to import wheat to sell at lower prices than Yugoslav wheat.

However, figures emanating from flour and bread producers presage further price rises in a month of two, according to the press. One Belgrade bakery manager was quoted as saying that "with the new flour prices, each kilogram (2.2 pounds) of bread causes us a loss of 21 dinars".

Inflation is now running at more than 130 percent a year, and the newspaper BORBA says that some four million households do not have enough income to cover the cost of living.

FEC EXPECTED TO WORK THROUGH SUMMER RECESS

AU061511 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Not only do members of the FEC have no time for an afternoon break, they do not have time for a proper summer vacation either. There are many urgent tasks and little time; therefore the FEC will work in August, which is usually reserved for summer recess. The FEC will meet regularly on Thursdays, or even more often, because there will always be a sufficient number of its members to make decisions. If necessary, all members of the FEC can be recalled in a day, Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the FEC, told TANJUG. [passage omitted]

PEC FARM WORKERS END 3-DAY STRIKE, RECEIVE INCOMES

LD061925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Pec, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- After a 3-day work stoppage the employees of the Poljoprivreda basic organization of associated labor in Vitomirica, near Pec, have returned to work. This was done after talks with municipal officials in Pec and after they had received a personal income which was partly provided by a beer factory in Pec.

At a session of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection at which the participants discussed this work stoppage, it was concluded that a solution for a way out of the unfavorable situation that has been facing this collective for a long time should be found as urgently as possible.

During the work stoppage the managers of the Poljoprivreda basic organization of associated labor took up the task of feeding around 400 calves and milked the cows.

POLICE OFFICIALS IN KOSOVO 'DISCIPLINED'

LD061938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Pristina, August 6 (TANJUG) -- Disciplinary measures have been taken against four officials of Pristina police responsible for the unauthorized use of force by their subordinates at a rally in Kosovo Polje near Pristina, the autonomous province of Kosovo.

Deztan Tachi was discharged from the force, Radovan Lakusic had his dismissal suspended for two years, Rahman Sulejmani was transferred to a lower post, while Zoran Janjic was publicly reprimanded.

The disciplinary board of the Pristina police ruled that the officials were responsible for the illegal use of batons against Serbs and Montenegrins who gathered on April 24 in front of a building in Kosovo Polje where senior Serbian party officials were holding a meeting with Kosovo activists.

The meeting centered on measures for combating Albanian chauvinism and separatism under the pressure of which Serbs and Montenegrins migrate from Kosovo.

Special disciplinary action has been taken against two policemen, already relieved from duty, who, under the pretext of keeping order, unlawfully used their batons against the citizens at the rally.

BOSNIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU061515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 87 p 3

[M. Lucic and F. Nikolic report: "Every Forth Organization Loss-Maker"]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 29 Apr -- Industrial production is stagnating, productivity is falling, losses are increasing, and overrun costs and bad debts [nenaplacena realizacija] are large. In brief, this is a picture of an extremely unfavorable state of the Bosnian economy in the first 6 months this year. The analysis of economic trends in the republic was therefore the main topic of the Bosnian Assembly session held today.

The physical volume of industrial production rose only 0.2 percent. The greatest fall in the production was recorded in the branches relying on domestic resources, and not on imports, which indicates that in addition to objective causes, there were also many subjective weaknesses in these branches. In economic relations with other countries, the continuous lagging of the total exports is still worrying despite a great increase in exports to hard currency markets (by 20 July exports rose by 11 percent). Trade debts [potrazivanja od kupaca] have reached a sum of 1,332 billion dinars, which represents an increase of 137.6 percent, while bad debts amounted to 301 billion dinars. This year the overrun costs recorded by the Social Accounting Service amounted to 466 billion dinars, although it is thought that this sum is really considerably greater.

As far as the distribution of the net revenue is concerned, money for personal incomes rose faster than money for business operations and the expansion of the material basis of work. These negative tendencies in the Bosnian economy resulted in great losses, which in the first quarter this year exceeded 119 billion dinars and were greater by 102 percent. Almost every fourth associated labor organization made a loss.

These data were presented by Marko Ceranovic, vice president of the Bosnian Executive Council, who also said that the information regarding bad debts, trade debtors, overrun costs, and a shortage of working capital show that the financial situation has been at its worst in the last 10 years and that it is rapidly deteriorating. [passage omitted]

BRAJOVIC ADDRESSES GATHERING IN MONTENEGRO

AU061854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 87 p 1

[E. Demirovic and R. Gutic report: "Future Will Not Wait for Us"]

[Excerpts] Zubacki Ubli, 2 Aug -- Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, today addressed about 10,000 people at the traditional "Brotherhood and Unity" meeting held at the junction of the borders of three socialist republics in Zubicki Ubli at the bottom of the mountains Orjen, Stirov-pik, and Bijela Gora. On this day in 1941 at the invitation of the party and Tito the most prominent communists from Montenegro, Bosina and Hercegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Boka Kotorska met and made a far reaching decision to further spread the fight against the occupier, form partisan units, and organize a people's government on the free territory in this area. [passage omitted]

In his speech the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium paid special attention to the current economic situation in the country and said:

"We found ourselves in this crisis because we were very slow and hesitant in answering open social questions and because we put up with the situation, which was becoming increasingly serious. We spent too much time on concluding that changes are necessary. And when we reached the conclusion, there were great differences regarding the content and extent of changes. Some people still think: the fewer changes the better. If some changes have to be made, then they should be made to the extent necessary to reduce the pressure of the public calling for them." [passage omitted]

"In my opinion there are two main tasks on which we must concentrate all our activities in the forthcoming period. First, on creating room for expanding production, and second, on the real democratization of socioeconomic life on the basis of socialist self-managing and the federal organization of Yugoslavia. These two tasks are closely interconnected and related," Brajovic pointed out. [passage omitted]

Brajovic also spoke about the latest reactions to the proposal for initiating amendments in the Constitution:

"Nationalists of all colors are most bothered by those provisions that lead to the self-managing integration of associated labor, to the further development of a system of socialist self-management, and the more efficient functioning of the economy and legal institutions. It is in fact these provisions that should strengthen brotherhood and unity in the present conditions." [passage omitted]

At the end of his speech Radivoje Brajovic said:

"Nobody has the right to leave for tomorrow things that could be done today, nor the right to pass onto others things that he should do himself. The future will not wait for us, we must go toward it ourselves and strive to, as soon as possible, make up for what we have missed. All our tasks will be easier and soluble if we, as Tito thought, protect brotherhood and unity. Only in this way can we strengthen our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. With more unity in action on necessary changes in the system and changes in the practice of everyday work aimed at affirming work and creativity, we would create unimaginable room for our further self-managing socialist development."

DAILY CRITICIZES NOVA REVIJA ARTICLE AS 'NONSENSICAL'

AU051610 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 87 p 7

[Ljiljana Zorkic article: "Blazic's Windmills"]

[Text] Writing in a style of "wishful thinking" in the latest double issue of NOVA REVIJA, Viktor, Blazic in an article entitled "State at Auction" expresses his disagreement with, in his opinion, the already created future of Yugoslavia and its peoples and nationalities. Using as a basis an article written by a certain Marko Milivojevic published in a London Institute publication (2 years ago), which in a prophetic way predicts Yugoslavia's salvation "through the military intervention," Marko Blazic takes these suppositions for granted to comment on a hypothetical situation, while simultaneously expressing views about some fundamental values of our society.

In addition to attacking invented, nonexistent relations in society, Blazic, it appears, also vigorously attacks "unitarian state founders." Why when unitarianism was slandered in the 1970's and today we wage a struggle against polycentric statism? Does he need all this in order to invent criticisms against a kind of Yugoslavia that the peoples and nationalities that live in it want: socialist, federative, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia?

His target is not, of course, only Yugoslavia, but also the LCY, the Yugoslav People's Army, and brotherhood and unity.

Accusing the Yugoslav People's Army and its officers, particularly the "dogmatically" oriented generals, Blazic writes about the main task for the army dictatorship in Yugoslavia. In his opinion this would be the restoration of the party. "Of course, the main objective of that restoration means achieving the centralist unity of the party, with force, naturally. This would again represent the establishment of a strictly centralized communist party in accordance with Lenin's so-called democratic centralism, or to put it more directly, according to the Soviet example."

Blazic divides Yugoslavia on the "very backward east, Turkish, part," and the "more potent, more productive, former Austro-Hungarian part of the country," and classifies peoples and nationalities into those who have a "feeling for autonomy" and the underdeveloped ones who live "in the main, backward part, previously occupied by the Turks" and have hegemonic pretensions. To add to the confusion, Blazic (the impression created is that he does not know much about Yugoslavia and that he has never lived in Yugoslavia) states that in his opinion one of the problematic contradictions is that the "majority of those with a feeling for autonomy" unfortunately suffer from those who are abusing their political and military superiority and who live in the "greater backward part of the country."

Of course, Belgrade as the capital city of the SFRY was not spared from similar comparisons either, and was portrayed as the center of a unitarist state, the center of the part of the country that compensates for its economic inferiority with "centralistic seizure of social capital from the more productive, western, formerly Austro-Hungarian parts of the country."

It is almost nonsensical trying to get truth out of Blazic's maze.

Since when does this represent the civilized society Blazic claims he belongs to? Are we not talking about apresent day barbarian?